Dewan's reply.—The Deputy Commissioner will be asked to report on this proposal.

Subject No. 287.
Municipal house tax should be levied on Military buildings within Municipal limits.

Summary of discussion.—In the Military Farm at Kunigal, the residences of the Military servants and their local officer are now exempted from the Municipal house tax. It is requested that house tax may be imposed upon these residences as on other houses.

Dewan's reply.—Not if they are the property of Government (see para 10, the orders printed at page 167 of the Revenue Rules 1886). But if they are private property, it is the duty of the Deputy Commissioner to see that they are assessed under standing orders.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Subject No. 288.
Munsiff's Court should be re-established at Hunsur.

Summary of discussion.—The Munisiff's Court of Hunsur was abolished in 1883 in the course of reductions of establishments. Merchants and other business people now beg that this Court be re-established. Advances are given in small amounts of from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. With a Munsiff's Court at Mysore as now, it is practically impossible to recover these amounts from defaulters, as to recover Rs. 10 will cost about Rs. 25 in travelling expenses and Lawyers' fees, besides the loss of time in going backwards and forwards to Mysore to prosecute the case, and the neglect of ones' business during absence. The distance from Mysore to Frazerpet is 56 miles, and the distance from Narsipur to Kakankota is 70 miles without a Civil Court; whereas, a little further east, we have at Nanjangud one Munsiff's Court; at Mysore, two Munsiff's Courts, and at Seringapatam one Munsiff's Court; or no less than four Munisiffs' Courts within a distance of about 25 miles running north and south and all connected by Railway. We humbly beg that you will grant us a favorable reply to our request. As to this, Mr. Rangaiengar (Representative from Heggaddevankote Taluk) represented that for the people of his taluk, the Court at Nanjungud is more convenient than one at Hunsur would be.

Dewan's reply.—Noted for consideration in consultation with the Chief Court.

Subject No. 289.
Hunsur water-supply and conservancy.

Summary of discussion.—It is generally supposed that a river has a great deal to do with the terrible sweeping epidemics of cholera and small-pox which visit the town every now and again, and which is in fact almost an annual occurrence. A scheme for improving and conserving the water-supply was brought before the Municipality, which was to deepen and enlarge the Chik Hunsur tank and heighten the bund by some 6 feet. By doing this, the water could be brought through the town. The tank is fed from the Govinhalli channel which is a branch from the Hanagod anikat, so that sufficient water could be stored during the monsoon to carry us through

the dry season. The Municipality had to abandon the idea for want of funds. We beg that the Executive Engineer, Channel Department, be asked to report on the feasibility of the scheme, and if practicable, we beg that a special allotment be granted for this work. This allotment could be recovered by a water tax. But, in any case, rice cultivation should be prohibited between the tank and the town, as parts of the town are rendered very damp thereby.

Dewan's reply.—We shall have the project investigated.

Subject No. 290.
Opening up the over-crowded parts of the Hunsur town.

Summary of discussion.—The difficulty of relieving the over-crowded parts of the Hunsur town is the want of other building sites. The town is surrounded on the north and south by the Madras Commissariat grazing lands and on the west by the river. The most crowded part is the silversmiths' quarters to the north of Sandal Koti. To the north of this again, is the Muneswara temple and kaval belonging to the Madras Government. If some six acres of this kaval were given up for building sites, the streets could be straightened, widened, extended and the drainage properly laid out according to the plan made by the Sanitary Engineer. We beg that the subject may be brought before the Madras Government and that they may be requested to give over a portion of the kaval for building sites.

Dewan's reply.—That shall also be considered.

Subject No. 291.
(a) Public Works Department maintenance of the Mysore-Frazerpet High Road.
(b) Railway Extension from Mysore to Frazerpet.

Summary of discussion.—In former years, the allotment for the high road from Mysore to Frazerpet and from the junction at the 112th mile to Annechaukur was Rs. 250 per mile annually, which was reduced to Rs. 150 per mile. This is not sufficient for its upkeep; the result is that the road is gradually getting into a bad state and in the end, a very large amount will have to be spent to bring it into a thorough state of repair, and seeing the great importance of these roads, we trust that Government will give this a favorable consideration and increase the allotment. If the Railway be extended to Hunsur, this would only be a temporary measure, as by its extension, the traffic by road would be reduced and the extra allotment rendered unnecessary. But the subject of Railway extension was the most important subject to be brought before the Dewan. While the eastern side of the Province is well found in Railways, there is no Railway on the western side where traffic was very great. The most desirable line for the western side would be a branch from the Paschimavahini Station along the river Cauvery to Yedatore, where it would form a junction with the projected line from Belur to Hassan and go on from Yedatore to Kattemalalvadi, Hunsur, Hanagod, Panchavalli and Annechaukur. Hunsur is and has been the key to traffic between Mysore and Coorg. The grain for the Gonikoppal and Siddapur markets are chiefly sent up from here. Large quantities of manure, lime and other coffee estate requisites are constantly being sent from here to Coorg. There are about 600 tons of sandal and some 60,000 cubic feet of timber